

## GERMANS TWICE DEFEATED IN THEIR RETREAT, PARIS REPORTS; BRITISH, CONTINUING ADVANCE, DRIVE ENEMY BACK TEN MILES



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BRITISH FIELD ARTILLERY GALLOPING TO MEET GERMANS IN THEIR FIRST FIGHT, NEAR MONS

### WAR TAX BILL PLAN TO REACH LOWER INCOMES

Normal Rate to Be Increased  
and \$35,000,000 Yield  
Is Expected.

\$43,000,000 EXTRA  
ON WINES AND BEER

Washington, Sept. 8.—The first draft of the emergency revenue bill, that is to be passed in accordance with the recommendation of President Wilson was completed to-day by the Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The essential details of the bill, which will be submitted to the House the latter part of this or early next week, are as follows:

1. An increase in the normal rate of the income tax and a reduction in the exemption of that law.
2. A tax on wines and rectified spirits and an increase in the tax on beer.
3. Taxes on gasoline, sleeping car tickets, playing cards, cigarettes and a few other articles.

#### Estimates of the Yield.

It is estimated that the changes in the income tax law will yield additional revenues approximating \$35,000,000; the tax on rectified spirits, \$2,000,000; the tax on wines, \$10,000,000; the increase on beer approximately \$33,000,000; total, \$45,000,000.

The balance of the \$100,000,000 is to be raised through the levies on gasoline, sleeping car tickets, playing cards, cigarettes and other articles of commerce.

The members of the Committee on Ways and Means thus far reached are tentative only to the extent that there may be some slight revision after consultation with revenue experts of the Treasury Department.

The most important feature of this bill will be the income tax. The normal rate of the income tax under existing law is 1 per cent. It is proposed to increase it to 1 1/2 per cent. The present

### Two of Kaiser's Cabinet Said to Have Resigned

Imperial Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs  
Arouse Emperor's Anger.

Rome, September 8.

The Kaiser has had a serious controversy with his Imperial Chancellor and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and both men have offered their resignations, according to a despatch from Berlin printed in the *Messagero* to-day.

The correspondent says that the Kaiser asserts that he has been misled by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and Herr von Jagow, and that German diplomacy is responsible for the coalition of European States against the empire and the failure of Italy to live up to her agreement as a member of the Triple Alliance.

It is inferred from the despatch that the Imperial Chancellor and the Minister of Foreign Affairs had assured the Kaiser that Great Britain would not be drawn into the war, as British statesmen had asserted that there was no agreement, secret or otherwise, by which Great Britain was pledged to support France and Russia in a war with Germany.

He was also assured by these Ministers that Italy would live up to her pact with the Triple Alliance.

#### TALK OF GERMAN DISCORD

By THE SUN and the London "Daily News" War Service.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 7 (delayed).—The first sign of discord among the German people is revealed in Berlin newspapers which reached here to-day. The Social Democrats are beginning to deplore the terrible German losses.

All of the citizen parties except the Socialists have formally notified Admiral von Tirpitz, the Minister of Ma-



Von Bethmann-Hollweg  
German Chancellor.

rine, that they will continue to support the Government financially with the naval programme of 1915-16, but the Socialist newspapers, which have loyally supported the Government heretofore, complain bitterly that they were not consulted with the other parties.

While they are not actually refusing to support the naval programme for ships to replace those which have been lost, there is an apparent feeling that a hitch has occurred and that continued military losses may widen the breach.

#### \$140,000,000 TRIBUTE ASKED.

Germany Have Imposed Fines on Eight Cities.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Standard says indemnities exceeding a total of \$28,000,000 (\$140,000,000) already have been demanded by the Germans from the towns and districts they have occupied.

The demands are as follows: Brussels, \$8,000,000; Liege, \$2,000,000; Louvain, \$4,000,000; Province of Brabant, \$18,000,000; Lille, \$28,000,000; Amiens, \$40,000,000; Roubaix and Tourcoing, \$40,000,000. A number of less important towns also were fined various small sums.

CHAR. E. MATTHEWS—DESKS.  
31 E. 5th St. Complete office outfitting.—Adv.

### RUSSIA EXPECTS SURRENDER OF AUSTRIANS SOON

Whole Field Army Is on  
Brink of Destruction,  
It Believes.

"CEASES TO EXIST AS  
AN EFFECTIVE FORCE"

By B. G. NORREGAARD.  
Special correspondent of The Sun and the London "Daily Mail."

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

St. Petersburg, September 8.

The Austrian armies are now arranged in three groups, the eastern of which is at Kielce, thirty miles east, and Tomaszow, forty miles north of Lemberg. Their retreat seems to be hopelessly barred and their surrender may be expected at any moment.

The strongest Austrian force, the centre, is isolated in the area between the Krasnoslaw and Zamosc lines. It may retreat either westward across the Vistula or southward across the San by Jaroslaw and Przemyśl. The latter is the shortest route, but the route across the Vistula is more likely to be taken, since the force might be able to join the right group in the environs of Opole near the Vistula. If the forces succeeded in crossing they might be supported by German troops beginning to come up through the Government of Radom.

The Russian headquarters bulletin seems to show, however, that this force has little hope of extricating itself from its perilous position. The right group, at Opole, has a better chance of crossing the Vistula. The Russian headquarters reports a German division advancing on the left bank to support the Austrians attacked by the Russians.

Whether this is an isolated force consisting of detachments from western Poland, or the head of the German troops transferred from Belgium and now speeding to the assistance of the

Continued on Third Page.

### WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

FRANCE.—The French claim decided advantages in the great battle northeast of Paris. They claim to have forced the German right wing back into the Marne Valley for about ten miles and to have advanced slightly in the region of Vitry-le-François, near the French centre. They report also advantages along the right wing to the east of Nancy. According to reports from Paris the plan of fighting in this battle has been thoroughly in accordance with the French general scheme of war against the Germans.

Although there appears to be no immediate danger of a siege of Paris, yet it is said that the defences of the city are being strengthened at every point.

RUSSIA.—Along the entire line of the Bug and the Vistula the Austrians, according to reports from St. Petersburg, have been forced back by the Russian advance. So far the Russians claim to have taken 32,000 Austrian prisoners.

St. Petersburg reports that the Germans have withdrawn from southwestern Poland and that in Galicia the Russians have captured Mieloloff, a strongly fortified point about twenty miles south of Lemberg. Russian cavalry are on the Carpathian Mountains as a precaution against an attack by Hungarian forces. The Russians report that at the battle of Mieloloff they captured forty cannon and a large amount of supplies. They also say that in the operations around Lublin the Austrian army suffered severely and that the entire Forty-fifth regiment of infantry surrendered.

BELOJUM.—Ghent has surrendered to the Germans, but according to an understanding between the burgomaster and the German commander the city is not to be occupied in force.

TURKEY.—The two ships, the Breslau and the Goeben, which belonged to the German fleet are now flying the Star and Crescent and have Turkish names. Turkey insists that she is maintaining strict neutrality.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The British ship Glory arrived at Halifax yesterday conveying the Spanish steamship Montserrat, which she seized on the high seas with 150 German reservists on board. The Montserrat left New York Sunday.

#### ROENTGEN GETS MEDAL AWAY.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Berlin *Lokalanseiger* prints a despatch from its Frankfurt correspondent saying that Prof. Roentgen, discoverer of the X-ray, has given to the Red Cross the gold medal presented to him by the Royal Society.

The correspondent quotes Prof. Roentgen as saying that he did not wish to keep the medal in view of the attitude of England in the war. The bulletin value of the medal is about \$250.

### VIOLENT FIGHTING ALONG ENTIRE LINE IS CONTINUING, WITH GERMANS IN RETREAT

Gen. French Reported to Have Refused  
Request for Armistice—Big Losses on  
Both Sides—German Counter At-  
tacks Everywhere Repulsed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, September 8.

The official communiques issued this afternoon and to-night show that the allied armies are maintaining their advantages in the battle which began on Saturday and have driven the Germans back all along the line, with the success most pronounced in the fighting on the Plains of Marne.

Gen. von Kluk's army has been beaten in several desperate engagements and has retreated across the Petit Morin, ten miles north of the Grand Morin River, where the Germans had established their lines.

The allies are pressing their advantage home and have inflicted enormous losses on the enemy. At Meaux 600 bodies were counted in one trench. Many prisoners have been taken and a large amount of German ordnance.

The optimism prevailing at the War Office was evidenced by the fact that Gen. Gallieni, Military Governor of Paris, handed out the afternoon statement in person and that the General Staff no longer hesitates to make decisive statements in regard to the position of the troops. In the centre both sides have gained successes, with the issue remaining undecided.

There is an unconfirmed report here that the German commanders requested an armistice to bury the dead, and that Gen. French, who is commanding the allies' left wing, would not consent, fearing it was a ruse to gain time for bringing up reinforcements.

The losses of the allies have not been great thus far, although the enemy has made several desperate efforts to stop the rush of the French and British and in two instances

Continued on Fifth Page.